### WHO DISCOVERED AMERICA?

A recent number of the Notre Dame *Scholastic* contained an article entitled "The First Discoverers of America" signed "R. C. J.," in which the claim that Columbus was the first discoverer of America is disputed, and the honor given to the Northmen and the Irish. In support of his position the writer quotes North Ludlow Beamish, Fellow of the Royal Society, London, and author of a work entitled "The Discovery of America by the Northmen in the Tenth Century, with Notices of the Early Settlements of the Irish in the Western Hemisphere."

The writer in the *Scholastic* says: "It is certain and beyond dispute that this country was discovered and known by some manner of means long before Columbus's time; and it is certain, too, that the Irish can and may lay claim to having been at least among the first discoverers of this our land."

The English writer, Mr. Beamish, is quoted as follows: "It has been too much the practice to decry as fabulous all statements claiming for the earlier inhabitants of Ireland a comparatively high degree of advancement and civilization. And notwithstanding the many valuable publications connected with the history and antiquities of that country, which have from time to time come forth, and the more recent, candid and eloquent production of Mr. Moore, there are not wanting, even among her sons, those who, with the anti-Irish feeling of the bigoted Cambrensis, would sink her in the scale of national distinction and deny her claims to that early eminence in religion, learning and the arts which unquestionable records so fully testify; and yet a very little unprejudiced inquiry will be sufficient to satisfy the candid mind that Erin had good claim to be called the School of the West, and her sons—

'Inclyte gens hominum, milite, pace, fide.'

"This much, at least, will the following pages clearly show: That sixty-five years before the discovery of Iceland by the North men in the ninth century, Irish emigrants had visited and inhabited that island; that about the year 725, Irish ecclesiastics had sought seclusion upon the Faroe Islands; that in the tenth century voyages between Iceland and Ireland were of ordinary occurrence, and in the eleventh century a country west from Ireland, and south of that part of the American continent which was discovered by the adventurous Northmen in the preceding age, was known to them under the name of the 'White Man's Land, or Great Ireland.'

"From what cause," adds Mr. Beamish, "could the name of Great Ireland have arisen but from the fact of the country having been colonized by the Irish? Coming from their own green isle to a vast continent possessing many of the fertile qualities of their native land, the appellations would have been natural and appropriate; and costume, color, or peculiar habits might have given rise to the country being denominated White Man's Land by the neighboring Esquimaux. Nor does this conclusion involve any improbability.

"We have seen that the Irish visited and inhabited Iceland towards the close of the eighth century—to have accomplished which they must have traversed a strong ocean to the extent of about eight hundred miles. A hundred years before the time of Dicuil—namely, in the year 725—they had been found upon the Faroe Islands.

"In the 10th century voyages between Ireland and Iceland were of ordinary occurrence. And in the beginning of the eleventh century White Man's Land or Great Ireland is mentioned not as a newly discovered country, but as a land long known by this name to the Northmen.

"Neither the Icelandic historian nor navigators were in the least degree interested in giving currency to any Irish settlement on the northern shores of North America, for they set up no claim to the discovery of that part of the Western Continent, their interest being limited to the coast north of the Chesapeake Bay. The discoverer of Vineland and Great Ireland appear to have been totally independent of each other. The latter is only incidentally alluded to by northern navigators. With the name they are familiar, but of the peculiar location of the country they are ignorant; nor was it till after the return of the Karlsefne from Vineland in 1011, and the information he obtained from the Skrolings of Esquimaux who were captured during the voyage, that the Northmen became convinced that the White Man's Land or Great Ireland was part of the same vast continent of which Helluland, Markland and Vineland formed portions."

In 1837, says the *Scholastic* writer, the Royal Society of Northern Antiquities of Copenhagen published a book entitled "American Antiquities, or Accounts from Northern Writers Respecting America before the Time of Columbus," which agrees with other authorities in saying or being of the opinion that the land mentioned by Humboldt in his "Kosmos" as the land called by the Scandinavians "Land of the White Men or Great Ireland," is the country now including North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and that in those countries people speaking the Irish language were found as far back as the eighth century. This Great Ireland has also been spoken of by Aboul Abedellah Mahommed Edrist, an eminent Arabian geographer, of the twelfth century, who published—or rather wrote—his work under the patronage of the King of Sicily (1130–1154), and very probably received his information from the Normans at the Court of Palermo. Again, we find that Ares Frode, the most ancient and reliable historian of Iceland, makes mention of Are Marson, who arrived in 'Great Ireland' A. D. 968, and there received baptism.

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THE TURPENTINE REMEDY.—An aged physician in Washington, who is retired from practice, a man of extensive learning and high character, says that the young practitioners laugh at him for recommending turpentine as a remedy for diseases of the lungs. He contends that they have nothing better to suggest; indeed, they have no remedy for consumption. He claims that in twenty-seven clear cases of throat diseases the use of this remedy under his own direction has restored the several parties to fair health, one of these being his own wife, and another being a man who, from being unable to sit or to lie in a prostrate position, has been for five years past doing engineer's work in the Treasury.

The remedy is simple; procure at a drug store some white turpentine; take in the mouth a bit the size of a pea; swallow the slowly dissolving substance and when it is quite soft swallow the lump. The same remedy is excellent for a cold. This medicine is an old one not at variance, however, with the modern notion of sending patients to piny regions to inhale terebinthine odors.—*The Advocate.*

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STUMPS.—It is not wise to employ any expensive methods of getting out the stumps on a new piece of land that is not from location or otherwise of very great value. It is in most cases cheaper to let the stumps rot out. There is a general desire to clear and clean a piece of land all at once, but as in many other things, it may be, "the more haste and the less speed." The use of dynamite, or any other quick acting and expensive method, is recommended only when the room the stump occupies is worth considerable more than the trouble and expense of taking it out while green and difficult to remove.


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**BIRD'S PATENT CORN SHELLER,**

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☞ A large increase of business has necessitated the enlargement of my store-room and the erection of an additional wareroom, and still my establishment is literally crowded with choice goods and eager seekers after bargains. Still being determined to accommodate all who come, and especially my friends from the country, to whom the highest prices in trade will be paid for all kind of produce, I have thrown open my large and commodious sta le for the free use of all who may wish to put up their stock. Thankful for past favors and hopefu many futur ones I remain as ever,

**N. J. FREIDHOFF.**

High Street, Ebensburg, March, 1880.

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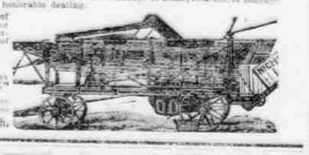

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KIDNEY-WORT

will restore the healthy action and all these destroying evils will be banished; neglect them and you will live but to suffer. Thousands have been cured. Try it and you will add one more to the number. Take it and health will once more gladden your heart.

Why suffer longer from the torment of an aching back?

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Why be so fearful because of disordered urine?

Kidney-Wort will cure you. Try a package at once and be satisfied.

*It is a dry vegetable compound and*

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*Your Druggist has it, or will get it for you. Insist upon having it. Price, $1.00.*

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GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [2-27,'72.]

### Diseases of Horses Feet—Corns.

Most horsemen understand more or less the nature of this latter common disease. Few are so ignorant as not to know their location in the foot of the horse. Yet, with all this knowledge of the disease these very persons, though they think they know the nature of corns, really know very little about them.

Corns, like many other diseases, are curable when taken before much disorganization of the parts have taken place.

In the first place, undue pressure upthe outer edge of the inner heel is mainly the cause of the disease, and consequently in shoeing should have extra care in seating the shoe to this part of a horse with either a shelly hoof or a corn. The shoe should be eased off gradually for about an inch or so from the end, never upon any account thickened where the foot is weak, or at all inclined to corns, for most certainly the increased thickness must and does increase the pressure, and a horse so shod cannot long escape corns.

In all cases of corns the foot affected must have the sole between the frog and the outer crust pared pretty thin and evenly, so as to allow of some elasticity in immediate vicinity of the corn. Cutting away the bars of the foot very materially weakens the same, and, as a consequence, induces corns and other diseases of the foot. Weak heels should not be pared to the extent that a string foot is, which should always be well and evenly pared at every shoeing, but should be nicely and evenly rasped, the shoe scarcely touching the heels.

After a corn is found in a foot beyond question, with a very fine paring knife carefully pare to the bottom. Don't by any means wound the sensible part of the foot, but for fear of quitton and other serious mischief, get to the bottom. Put into the hollow formed by paring a piece of tow or cotton batten wet with butter of anitmony, and press it to the bottom. Do this for about three or four times; then substitute for the butter of antimony compound tincture of myrrh and aloes; apply for some time, say a week or ten days. Then examine carefully, also watching the movements of the horse to ascertain the degree of benefit resulting from the treatment, and govern your future acts by circumstances. If Lurthe's treatment is found necessary, why then, of course, it must be repeated. If the corn seems to be deadkilled then have put on a good fitting horseshoe, or one with a web broad enough to cover entirely the cavity made in the foot. Be careful not to allow the inner edge to touch unduly the frog—neither bar shoe or broad web. The shoe must be so made as to have no bearing whatever upon the part affected. Anoint occasionally with common turpentine and lard, equal parts carefully melted together; this will soften the hoof and stimulate its growth. This is good for any disease of the hoof, and is one of the best and surest stimulants to new formation, and may be used with great advantage in all hoof diseases.—*W. Horne, M. D. V. S., in Dixie Farmer.*

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### MILD WINTERS AND CROWS.

The unusually mild weather of the past winter has been favorable for the increase of the crow, and increased they have to a very considerable extent. They have also become very tame and approach thickly populated places as freely as they did forty years ago. Go in almost any direction from Germantown—and we suppose the case is the same elsewhere—and we come upon the pleasant sight of this glossy bird watching us with its glistening eyes as it grandly passes over head. Some of the fields shine with their glossy backs seeking out insect food as industriously as if they were paid by the hour for their labor. Not a grub or worm dare show itself that does not fall a victim. In a days thousands upon thousands are destroyed by its ever-watchful instincts. Stray corn left in the fields never escape it; and even acorns are eaten when hard pressed. But all this kind of food must be in a soft state before it consumes it; and for this purpose they are gathered up and buried, and in order that they may be concealed from thieves it is carefully put into a hole, covered and pounded down with the bill.

In long, cold winters the crow suffers greatly for food and water; for the latter it flies almost daily at times fifty or sixty miles, when an opening may be found in the ice. In fact many die of starvation during the long spells of severe weather.

We have seen at least a thousand upon a single barn helping themselves to insects and from this may be estimated the amount of good they do to the farm. It is not to be denied that they do some harm also, but it is mere mite on that side of the ledger. They may eat some birds' eggs, or even gobble-up a young bird now and then. But with all their strength, they are cowardly and are driven away by even a little wren. The king bird is its mortal enemy, and fiercely attacks it if it approaches anywhere near the tree on which may be its nest; and they are not let off so easily, as they are pursued sometimes a mile, darting upon their huge enemy and sometimes actually lighting upon its back and pecking away at it, compelling Jim Crow to resort to all kinds of gyrations to free himself.

But with all said against it that it is possible to say, there is no bird so advantageous to the farmer as the crow, always excepting the house-sparrow, when it shall once get sufficiently numerous to spread out upon the farms, it now confining itself mostly to cities, towns, and other thickly populated places.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

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THINNING FRUIT.—Whenever we tell a friend he should thin his fruit, he talks about the curculio, the codling moth, the birds and the boys, and "guesses there will be thinning enough before the season gets through." This is true in its way. Wherever these troubles exist to any great extent it is not much use to grow fruit at all. But there are some who do not leave all their gardening to insects and vermin—some who dispute the right of these pests to interfere at all, and wage war, successful war, against them; but even these do not half appreciate the value of thinning their fruit.

The evil of overbearing is particularly apparent in dwarf pears and grapes. As a general thing there is rarely a grape vine but would be benefitted by having half its branches cut away, and some of the free bearing dwarf pears might have from one-third to one-half. The grapes may be cut away as soon as they can be seen; but the pear should be left until somewhat grown, as they often fall after they are pretty well advanced. It not only helps the size of the fruit left, but is a gain to the future health of the tree.

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SOMETHING NEW IN ROSES.—A Hartford young man boarded a horse car the other day with a bunch of three roses. One was white, one green, and one a delicate flesh-colored tint. These flowers attracted the attention of the passengers, both ladies and gentlemen. One lady remarked that she had seen buds of the green rose, and another said she had seen the rose itself, but had never seen any so perfect and so lovely as this one. The flesh-colored one was also commented on and praised. Finally the young man volunteered the information that all were white in the morning, and that the coloring was done by putting the stem of one into green ink and the other into red ink. Although the leaves were beautifully colored, the coloring would not rub off, but it seemed that nature had done the work. It only required ten minutes to change the color.—*Hartford Courant.*

### Origin of a Few Familiar Phrases.

"You cannot say boo! to a goose." How often have persons relieved their feelings of irritation at the weakness of others by hurling this phrase at them? Had the latter only known its origin they could have been paid back in their own coin. The origin is this: When Ben Johnston, the dramatist, was introduced to a nobleman, the peer was so struck with his homely appearance that he exclaimed: "What! you are Ben Johnson? Why, you look as if you could not say boo! to a goose." "Boo!" exclaimed the witty dramatist, turning to the peer and making his bow.

The phrase "Putting the cart before the horse" can boast of great antiquity, having first been quoted by Lucian, the great Greek writer, nearly 1,700 years ago. Francis Rabelais, the French satirist and wit, whose "Gorgantua" was published in the year 1533, has the phrase "He placed the carriage before the steed." No derivation of it can be given, but the meaning is very obvious, and refers to those who begin to do a thing at the wrong end. "I have a bone to pick with you" is a phrase that is uncomplimentary to the ladies at starting. It means, as is well known, having an unpleasant matter to settle with you; and this is the origin of the phrase: At the marriage banquets of the Sicilian poor, the bride's father, after the meal, used to hand the bridegroom a bone, saying: "Pick this bone, for you have taken in hand a harder task."

The well-known saying that a shoemaker should stick to his last originated with Appelles, the celebrated Greek painter, who set a picture which he had finished in a public place and concealed himself behind it, in order to hear the criticisms of passers-by. A shoemaker observed a defect in the shoe, and the painter forthwith corrected it. The cobbler came again the next day, and encouraged by the success of his first remark, began to extend his censure to the leg of the figure, when the angry painter thrust out his head from behind the picture and told the shoemaker to keep to his trade.

"There's a good time coming, boys; a good time coming," was written thirty years ago by Dr. Charles Mackay, and sung with great popularity by Henry Russell in his concerts throughout the British islands.

"Going the whole hog." This phrase originated in Ireland, where a British shilling has been called "a hog" time out of mind. In Ireland, if a fellow happened to have a shilling, when he met his friends he would announce the fact that he would stand treat, even if the expense reached the whole amount—in plain words, that he would "go the whole hog" to gratify them.—*Troy Times.*

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THE MONTH OF BATTLES.—June has been pre-eminently a month of battles, and not a few days in it seem to have been specially set apart for hard fighting two and even three hard battles frequently occurring upon the same day. On the 1st Lord Howe defeated and almost destroyed the French fleet in 1794, and Napoleon left Paris to begin the fatal campaign of 1812. One of Admiral Blake's hardest sea fights with Van Tromp commenced on the 3d, and was prolonged during the whole of the 4th, ending at length in the complete triumph of the British flag. The French capture of the Mamelon earthworks at Sebastopol, one of the most gallant exploits of the great siege, was achieved on the 7th. The 10th gives to Russia the double honor of Napoleon's defeat at Heilsburg in 1807, and the capture of Khive in 1873. The 14th has the twofold renown of Cromwell's final defeat of Charles I. at Naseby, and Napoleon,s no less decisive overthrow of the Russians at Friedland. On the same day occurred the less important though hard-fought battles of Raab, where Napoleon defeated the Austrians in 1809. On the 16th, (which subsequently witnessed the outbreak of the war of 1866) Napoleon gained the battle of Ligny over Blucher, and Marshal Ney indecisively attacked the English at Quartre Bras. The 17th has the tai higher glory of Bunker Hill, Waterloo, Frederick the Great's defeat by the Austrians at Kolin, and the British repulses before the Redan, at Sebastopol, have immoralized the 19th. On the 10th Italy joined the coalition of 1866 against Austria. The great victory of Plassy, by which Lord Clive, defeating, with 3,000, men a force of more than 60,000, made England the mistress of India, was gained on the 23d. The 24th marks the passage of the Neiman by Napoleon in 1812; the 25th the Italian defeat at Custozza in 1866; the 27th the commencement of the "seven days before Richmond," and the invasion of Denmark by the Prussians in 1864; the 23d, the capture of Silistria by the Russians, after a gallant resistance, in 1829. To this long list must still be added the earliest tragedies of the Indian Mutiny, several of the hardest battles of the Crimean War, and more than one of those which decided the fate of Northern Bulgaria in 1877.

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A CURE FOR A CUT.—Ants fight with the utmost fury. So deadly is their grip that frequently the whole abdomen of the enemy is torn away; and yet, though little more than an infuriated head and legs, she still keeps up the fight. Sir John Lubbock states that he has frequently found an enemy's head hanging on to the leg of a living ant, who, through the tenacity of the grip, is obliged to carry about with her on the most festive occasions this ghastly and inconvenient momento of her victory. M. Mocquerys even assures us that the Indians of Brazil make use of this tenacity in the case of wounds, causing the ant to bite the lips of the cut, and thus bring them together, after which they cut off the ant's head, which thus holds the lips of the wound together. He asserts that he has often seen natives with wounds in the course of healing with the assistance of seven or eight ants' heads.—*The Contemporary Review.*


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The LE FEVRE LUNG PAD acts *directly upon the part affected* and *cures by a natural process of revitalization.*

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We have the most *unequivocal testimony* to their curative powers, from persons of high character and intelligence. We *guarantee* that the

## LE FEVRE LUNG PAD

Will heal and strengthen and prolong life in the *WORST CASES OF TUBERCULAR CONSUMPTION*, and will effect a *cure in every case* if the disease has only recently been contracted. Persons suffering from

**Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Weak Lungs or Blood Spitting, will find the Pad an inestimable boon!**

FOR SALE ONLY BY THE

## HOLMES MEDICINE CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Who are the Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.

The LE FEVRE LUNG PAD *is not for sale at Drug Stores.* We save the enormous Druggists' profits to the buyer by importing in large lots. The duties on these goods are heavy, and to realize a profit on them the Druggist would be compelled to double our price.

Beware of Imitations!

**PRICE:—1 Pad, $2.00; 3 Pads, $5.00.**

☞ Sent by mail postage paid, or by express, to any part of the United States or Canada. Address

THE HOLMES MEDICINE CO., PITTSBURGH, PA.

June 4, 1880.—6m.

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**MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM.** OF LYNN, MASS.

DISCOVERER OF

**LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.**

The Positive Cure

**For all Female Complaints.**

This preparation, as its name signifies, consists of Vegetable Properties that are harmless to the most delicate invalid. Upon one trial the merits of this compound will be recognized, as relief is immediate; and when its use is continued, in ninety-nine cases in a hundred, a permanent cure is effected. Instrument can testify. On account of its proven merits, it is the commended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.

It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, irregular and painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

In fact it has proved to be the greatest and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

For Kidney Complaints of either sex this compound is unsurpassed.

**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**

Is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1.00. Six bottles for $5.00. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of Lozenges, on receipt of price, $1.00, per box, for either. Mrs. PINKHAM freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. *Mention this paper.*

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM' LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness, and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box.

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NERVOUS DEBILITY

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK. The Great Eng. Irish Remedy, an unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency and all diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse, as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption, and a Premature Grave. TRADE MARK.

BEFORE TAKING. AFTER TAKING.

☞ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to everyone. ☞ The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at $1 per package or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

The Gray Medicine Co., Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.

☞ SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

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DENTAL NOTICE.—DR. M. R. B. CREERY, *Surgeon Dentist*, Ebensburg, Pa., respectfully informs all persons interested that he will visit Loretto professionally on the first Monday of each month; Chest Springs on the day following—Tuesday; Carrolltown on the second Monday of each month, and Wilmore on the fourth Monday of each month.

☞ All persons needing dental work will do well to give me a call, as I am prepared to furnish full or partial sets of teeth and perform all other operations pertaining to my profession in a satisfactory manner and at the lowest possible prices.

[5-21,'80.-tf.] M. R. B. CREERY, D. D. S.

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JOHN MURPHY, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office in building recently occupied by Dr. A. M. Keim, on High street, west of Julian, and nearly opposite the Blair House. Night calls should be made at the office. [3-20,'80.-tf.]

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$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. [14-19.-1y.]


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### CURIOSITIES OF SMUGGLING.

A young woman of [illegible] trunks had been examined and found apparently all right, but covered with ticking and tacked ends. It was a very innocent article; and when it was opened her protestations it was found contain about forty yards of [illegible]. Another instance was that of a woman who had a piece of [illegible] with the edge ingeniously [illegible] a way as to give it the appearance of a bedspread or blanket. A fashionable dress-maker uptown for a [illegible] time managed to elude the vigilance of the customs officers by bringing part of her importations of the [illegible] articles that go to make up a lady's wardrobe by scattering them among the trunks of her friends, by whom they were alleged to be private property and as such duty free. She came to grief finally, and among the articles seized was the wedding trousseau of a [illegible] able belle. A favorite dodge is to sew up new and old articles of wearing apparel; this is very apt to succeed if the number is sufficiently large to escape suspicion.

A fashionable tailor, who imports large quantities of goods each year, had his invoice made out worse than [illegible] had an arrangement by which the goods, instead of being sent to the custom house for appraisal, were sent direct to his store. This was finally discovered, the goods were seized and the offender was mulcted in a considerable amount.

For many years the smuggling of cigars into this port by the crews of the Havana steamers was a regular business. Millions were brought in each year. Generally they were concealed between the steamer in a package being hoisted by means of a cross-piece of wood. If there was danger of detection the packing was cut and the package allowed to drop down to the bottom of the hold. These smuggled cigars are done up in packages of 1,000 or more, covered with oilskin. Often these packages are dropped overboard in the lower bay, in quarantine and are picked up by the confederates in small boats, brought up to the city and disposed of. In other cases they are kept on shipboard concealed in places where no one would be at all look for them and carried ashore in small quantities as opportunity allows. Experience has taught the customs officers where to look for contraband articles of this kind, and not a week passes that seizures of smuggled cigars are not made. A short time ago 15,000 cigars were found in one of the boilers of a Havana steamer, where they had been placed by the cook and covered with dough. They have been found in the boilers, hidden away under a pile of coal in the coal-bunkers, and even with a bulky cargo. A small dark wooden bin was found in a coal-bunker not long ago, and in this were boxes of cigars, placed in a small compartment too closely watched by the boilers for the crew will take back the cigars to take their chances of smuggling them ashore on a subsequent voyage. Alcohol, which pays a duty of $6 per ounce, is also a favorite article for smuggling. The duty is almost prohibitory, and if even a small amount is to be brought in undetected it pays handsomely. It is put up in [illegible] ounce bottles, and these can be hidden and stowed away and taken ashore at any time.

Smuggling is not confined to the officers of the route, however. The Spanish authorities impose a duty of [illegible] eight per cent. on opium, and the [illegible] means adopted to invade the [illegible] officers at Havana are very [illegible]. Small quantities in tin boxes are packed in tubs and barrels of butter. Quantities of opium are packed in large rolls of wall paper, which is duty free. They are hidden in barrels of potatoes, and other articles where they are likely to escape detection.—*New York Tribune.*

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### TWO GIANTS AND A DWARF.

Three of the most remarkable men of the century are now on exhibition in London at the Royal Aquarium—the giant Chang, a tea merchant of Formosa, Brusted, a tall Norwegian, and Che-mah, described as "the Chinese dwarf, the smallest man in the world." Chang is the largest giant in existence standing 8 feet 2 inches, and is highly educated, speaking five different languages, including English, which he speaks very well, but with the well known singsong of the Canamaan. He is 8 feet within his boots, he measures 60 inches round the chest, weighs 26 stone, has a span of 8 feet with his outstretched arms and signs his name without an effort upon a sign-post 10 feet 6 inches high. Chang is 33 years of age, and it is only fifteen years since he was in England. After five years in the Celestial Empire he returned to Europe for the Paris Exhibition, and has since visited Vienna (where the Emperor gave him a room proudly exhibits, marked with the imperial eagles and the initials of Francis Joseph), Berlin, and Hamburg. Since his last residence in this country Chang has grown six inches. He has a broad, obtuse Mongolian face, a comely manner, and wears a richly embroidered dress worked for him by his sister, who is the rest of the family, of ordinary stature.

Next to Chang, and next to no [illegible] interval, stands Brustad, about 7 feet 9 inches high, very muscular, with broad backed, having as great a girth of chest as Chang, and a wider span in proportion to his height. He has a low forehead, but speaks English fairly well. Brustad has also a ring which he greatly delights in exhibiting. He presents it to himself out of the profits, it is supposed, gained by being shown. It is [illegible] ounces in weight, and a penny goes easily through it. To grasp his mighty hand in greeting is like shaking hands with an oak tree. His weight is 25 stone, greater than Chang's, for his bones are more massive. His age is 42.

Che-mah, the dwarf, gives his age as 42, sings a Chinese elegy, describes himself with much fluency and variety, and as his height is only 25 inches, appears to be what he is described, the smallest man in the world. It is common to exhibit dwarfs to be over three feet high. Sir Geoffrey Hudson, the dwarf whom readers of Sir Walter Scott will best remember, measured 3 feet 9 inches when he had attained his full stature.—*London Times.*

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WHERE IT NEVER RAINS.—In Peru, South America, rain is unknown. The coast of Peru is within the region of perpetual southeast trade winds, and though the